

Chapter IX
Radiology
CPT-4 70000 - 79999

A. Introduction

The CPT-4 manual includes codes related to diagnostic radiology (imaging), ultrasound, radiation oncology and nuclear medicine. The diagnostic imaging section includes non-invasive and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic (interventional) procedures, as well as computerized tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. Most correct coding and rebundling issues are defined by CPT-4 coding convention.

B. Non-interventional Diagnostic Imaging

Non-invasive/interventional diagnostic imaging includes standard radiographs, single or multiple views, contrast studies, computerized tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. The CPT-4 manual allows for various combinations of codes to address the number and type of radiographic views. For a given radiographic series, the procedure code that most accurately describes what was performed is appropriate. Because of the number of combinations of views necessary to obtain medically useful information, a complete review of CPT-4 coding options for a given radiographic session is important to assure accurate coding with the most comprehensive code that describes the services performed rather than billing multiple codes to describe the service.

In the event that radiographs have to be repeated in the course of a radiographic encounter due to substandard quality, only one unit of service for the code can be billed. Additionally, if after reviewing initial films, the radiologist elects to obtain additional views in order to render an interpretation, the CPT-4 code describing the total service is billed, even if the patient was released from the radiology suite and had to return for additional services.

For example, if an open and closed view of a temporomandibular joint is obtained and the radiologist consults with the referring physician about ordering an open and closed view of the contralateral joint in order to render a meaningful report, the

correct CPT-4 code would be 70330 with one unit of service, and not CPT-4 code 70328 with two units of service. This coding policy holds true even if the patient was initially released from the radiology suite after the first radiograph.

CPT-4 code descriptors which specify a minimum number of views should be billed when the minimum number of views or if more than the minimum number of views must be obtained in order to satisfactorily complete the radiographic study. For example, if three views of the shoulder are obtained, CPT-4 code 73030, one unit of service, should be billed, not 73020 and 73030.

Additionally, when an invasive procedure, such as a needle biopsy of the lung under fluoroscopic guidance is obtained and multiple follow-up films are required even several hours later, the follow-up films, are not separately billed. In the example of the needle biopsy of the lung, the proper code would be CPT-4 code 71036 with one unit of service, regardless of the number of follow-up films necessary to assure that a complication such as a pneumothorax has not occurred.

When limited comparative radiographic studies are performed (e.g., post-reduction radiographs, post-intubation, post-catheter placement, etc.), the CPT-4 code for a comprehensive radiographic series should be billed with a "52" modifier, indicating that a reduced level of interpretive service was provided.

Studies may be performed without contrast, with contrast or both with and without contrast. There are separate codes available to describe all of these combinations of contrast usage. When studies require contrast, there is not generally an established number of radiographs to be obtained because of patient variation. Accordingly, all radiographs necessary to complete a study are included in the CPT-4 code description. Unless specifically noted, fluoroscopy necessary to complete a procedure and obtain the necessary permanent radiographic record is included in the major procedure performed.

Preliminary "scout" radiographs obtained prior to contrast administration or delayed imaging radiographs are often performed; when a separate CPT-4 code is available to include these radiographs, it should be used. If there is no separate CPT-4 code

including additional views, it is assumed that these are included in the basic procedure.

C. **Interventional/Invasive Diagnostic Imaging**

When contrast can be administered orally (upper GI) or rectally (barium enema), the administration is included as part of the procedure and no administration service is billed. When contrast material is systemically administered, whether the timing of the injection has to correlate precisely with the procedure or not (e.g., IVP, CT scans, gadolinium), the administration and the injection (e.g., HCPCS/CPT-4 codes 36000, 36406, 36410, 90782-90784 and G0001) are included in the contrast studies.

When a contrast study is performed in which there is direct correlation of the timing of the study to the injection or administration (e.g., angiography), and different providers perform separate parts of the procedure, each would bill the service he/she rendered. The procedural aspect of the service is coded from outside the CPT-4 70000 series and the radiographic supervision and interpretation (S & I) service is coded from the 70000 series of codes.

The individual CPT-4 codes in the 70000 section identify which injection or administration code is appropriate for a given procedure; in the absence of a parenthetical CPT-4 note, it is not appropriate to submit an administration component. When an intravenous line is placed (e.g., CPT-4 code 36000) simply for access in the event of a problem with the procedure or for administration of contrast, it is considered part of the procedure. A separate code (e.g., CPT-4 code 36005), is available for the injection procedure for contrast venography and includes the introduction of a needle or an intracatheter (e.g., CPT-4 code 36000).

In the case of urologic procedures (e.g., CPT-4 codes 74400-74485) and other surgeries, insertion of a urethral catheter (e.g., CPT-4 code 53670) is part of the procedure and is not to be separately billed.

The CPT-4 codes 90783 and 90784 are for intraarterial and intravenous therapeutic or diagnostic injections. Injections for contrast procedures are included in the procedure and cannot be

separately billed with radiographic, CT, MRI, or nuclear imaging codes.

D. Evaluation and Management

When physician interaction with a patient is necessary to accomplish a radiographic procedure, typically occurring in invasive or interventional radiology, the interaction generally involves limited pertinent historical inquiry about reasons for the examination, the presence of allergies, acquisition of informed consent, discussion of follow-up, and the review of the medical record. In this setting, a separate evaluation and management service is not billed. As a rule, if the medical decision-making that evolves from the procurement of the information from the patient is limited to whether or not the procedure should be performed, whether comorbidities may impact the procedure, or if a different procedure or approach would render better information, an evaluation/management code is not billed separately. If a significant, separately identifiable service is rendered, involving medical decision-making distinct from the procedure, the appropriate evaluation and management service can be billed with the "25" modifier. The appropriate evaluation and management service code is chosen based on the type of service rendered which satisfies the Evaluation and Management guidelines.

For example, treatment of an allergic reaction to dye is a complication of the administration of the dye and is, therefore, considered part of the service related to the procedure.

In radiation oncology, evaluation and management services would not be separately billed with CPT-4 codes 77261-77263, 77401-77417, 77419-77499 and 77750-77799 unless a separately identifiable service is performed. Radiation oncology includes initial consultation, clinical treatment planning, simulation, medical radiation physics, dosimetry, treatment devices, special services, and clinical treatment management procedures in teletherapy and brachytherapy.

The categories of procedures in this subsection are well-defined according to levels of intensity for clinical treatment planning, devices, delivery and management.

E. Nuclear Medicine

The general policies promulgated above apply to nuclear medicine as well as standard diagnostic imaging. Several issues specific to the practice of nuclear medicine require comment.

The injection of the radionuclide (from the 36000 series of CPT-4 codes) is included as part of the procedure.

Single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) studies represent an enhanced methodology over standard planar nuclear imaging. When a limited anatomic area is studied, there is no additional information procured by obtaining both planar and SPECT studies. While both represent medically acceptable imaging studies, when a SPECT study of a limited area is performed, a planar study is not to be separately billed. When vascular flow studies are obtained using planar technology in addition to SPECT studies, the appropriate CPT-4 code for the vascular flow study should be billed, not the flow, planar and SPECT studies.

F. General Policy Statements

1. Any abdominal radiology procedure that has a radiological supervision and interpretation code, would also include abdominal x-rays (e.g., CPT-4 codes 74000-74022) as part of the total service.
2. Xeroradiography (e.g., CPT-4 code 76150) is not to be billed with any mammography studies based on CPT-4 coding instruction.
3. Guidance for placement of radiation fields by computerized tomography, ultrasound, and echography (CPT-4 codes 76370, 76950, 76960) for the same anatomical area are mutually exclusive of one another.
4. CPT-4 code 76380 (computerized tomography, limited - localized follow-up study) is a nonspecific code and cannot be billed with any other computerized tomography code for the same radiographic session.
5. Ultrasound guidance procedures are mutually exclusive with echography studies of the same site.

6. CPT-4 code 76970 (ultrasound study follow-up) cannot be billed with any other echocardiographic or ultrasound guidance procedures because it represents a follow-up procedure.

7. CPT-4 codes 77401-77417 (radiation treatment) are not to be billed at the same time with CPT-4 codes 96900-96913 (special dermatological procedures) because the prior radiation oncology codes would represent the most extensive treatment.

8. CPT-4 code 77790 (supervision of radioelement) is not to be billed with any of the clinical brachytherapy codes (e.g., CPT-4 codes 77750-77784) since these procedures inherently include the supervision of the radioelement according to CPT-4 instruction.

9. Bone age studies (e.g., CPT-4 codes 76020-76065) require a series of radiographs; billing separately for bone age studies and individual radiographs obtained in the course of the bone age study is inappropriate.